

Report to NCE--  
JAPAN FMD !

# **Animal Quarantine in Japan**

**Under the Domestic Animal Infectious  
Diseases Control Law, the Rabies  
Prevention Law, and the Law concerning  
the Prevention of Infections and Medical  
Care for Patients with Infection**

March 2000

**JETRO**

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## Introduction

Japan is one of the few countries that are free from virulent animal infectious diseases, such as Foot-and-mouth disease, Rinderpest, and African Swine fever. Since these infectious diseases, once introduced and disseminated in the country, will seriously affect the nation's livestock industry, the Japanese government quarantines animals and livestock products to be imported from abroad, under the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law.

Japan is also numbered among the few countries that are not contaminated with Rabies while this disease is widely spread in the rest of the world, including Europe and the United States. Since Rabies is a deadly disease, which affects both humans and animals, resulting in the death of almost all victims, the Japanese government, under the Rabies Prevention Law, quarantines dogs, cats, raccoons, foxes and skunks (hereinafter called collectively "dogs, cats, and others") to be imported into the country.

In addition, as for Ebola hemorrhagic fever and Marburg disease, to prevent these diseases from entering the country, the government quarantines monkeys to be imported into Japan, under the Law concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infection.

Similar measures for controlling these diseases are taken also in other nations of the world.

The following sections briefly describe these import animal quarantine services provided by the Japanese administration.

## 1. Purposes

Animal quarantine is designed not only to preclude infectious diseases affecting domestic animals from entering Japan through animals and livestock products imported from abroad but also to check the invasion into Japan of Ebola hemorrhagic fever and Marburg disease through dogs, cats, and others.

For this purpose, the Animal Quarantine

Stations, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, quarantine animals and livestock products under the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law, dogs, cats, and others under the Rabies Prevention Law, and monkeys under the Law concerning the Prevention of Infections and Medical Care for Patients with Infection, respectively.

## 2. Outline of Import Quarantine under the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law

### (1) Import Prohibition

Among domestic animal infectious diseases, Foot-and-mouth disease, Rinderpest and African swine fever which, once spread in Japan, will seriously damage the nation's livestock industry, were designated by the Japanese authorities as specific diseases for import prohibition. The importation of cloven-hoofed animals which are likely to spread these virulent infectious diseases, their meat and viscera and ham, sausage and bacon made of such meat and/or viscera from specified areas is prohibited (see Table 3).

However, meat, viscera, ham, sausage or bacon under the import prohibition may be exempted from such prohibition if the product is processed in accordance with the heat-processing standard prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereinafter called the Minister) at the establishments designated by appropriate government agencies of exporting countries as facilities conformed to the applicable standards set forth by the Minister (for imports from areas in Categories 1 and 2 in Table 3) or at such establishments directly designated by the Minister (for imports from areas in Category 3 in the Table 3) (see Table 3 and Appendices 1 thru 4).

Causative agents of animal infectious diseases, also listed among the items under the import ban,

may be imported into Japan for scientific research purposes subject to the approval of the Minister.

## **(2) Imports Subject to Quarantine**

Table 4 (page 5) shows the animals and animal products subject to import quarantine (hereinafter called "designated quarantine articles"). The entry into Japan of any of these goods has to go through quarantine whatever the quantity to be imported may be and whatever means of transportation (e.g., freight, mail or passenger baggage) may be used for such imports.

## **(3) Restrictions on Place of Import**

The importation of the designated quarantine articles is permissible only at the designated seaports or airports. At present 69 major sea and air ports are designated to this end according to categories of the designated quarantine articles (As of June, 1999, See page 12).

## **(4) Requirements for Import**

### **a. Prior Report on Animal Imports**

Any person, when importing animals into Japan, is required to report to the Animal Quarantine Station (at the head office in Yokohama) category and number of animals to be imported and the date and place of their import, within the specified period of time before the date of import. The following table shows the specified periods of time for such prior reports.

No prior report is required for the import of animal products. However, for the inspection at the sea ports and air-ports, it is advisable for importers to apply for import inspection till the day preceding the day desired for inspection so that the inspection may be executed precisely on such day.

**Table1 Specified Period of Time for Prior Report on Animal Imports**

Category of animals	Period for prior report
Cloven-hoofed animals and horses	120 to 90 days before the date of import
Chickens, ducks, turkeys, quails and geese	70 to 40 days before the date of import

### **b. Inspection Certificates**

No import of the designated quarantine articles may be permitted, without an inspection certificate issued by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country, stating that the articles are found by an inspection in the exporting country to be free from any causative agent that may spread infectious diseases affecting domestic animals.

To facilitate the import quarantine process for major items of the designated quarantine articles, Animal Health Requirements regarding the details of inspections to be performed in the exporting country and matters to be included in the inspection certificate are agreed upon between Japan and each exporting country. Therefore, import into Japan of the products covered by this agreement must be accompanied by an inspection certificate which satisfies these requirements.

## **(5) Import Inspection**

### **a. Import Inspection on Animals**

Importers of animals as the designated quarantine articles, are required to present to the animal quarantine station an application for import inspection and an inspection certificate issued by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country.

The animal will be kept in quarantine facilities of the animal quarantine station for inspection purposes

over the specified period of time. The periods of detention for major categories of animals are tabulated as under.

If the inspection finds that there is no possibility of spreading any causative agent of infectious diseases affecting domestic animals, the animal quarantine officer, issues an import quarantine certificate.

Then the import will be permitted through the customs formalities.

**Table2**

**Detention Period for Import Quarantine of Animals**

Category of animals	Detention period
Cloven-hoofed animals	15 days
Horses	10 days
Chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys and quails	10days (14 days for day-old chicks)
Dogs	within 12 hours
Others	1 day

#### b. Import Inspection on Animal Products

For the import of animal products which fall under the designated quarantine articles, when carried in by freight, the importer is required to present to the animal quarantine station an application for import inspection and an inspection certificate issued by the appropriate government agency of the exporting county. The products will be examined at the quarantine station or a designated bonded warehouse in the sea or air port. If the products are brought in as passenger baggage, they will be inspected at the animal quarantine counter of the airport.

In any of these instances, the animal quarantine officer will examine the imported products after confirming that none of them is on the list of items under the import ban and that they are accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by an appropriate

government agency of the exporting country. If it is found that none of the products may spread any causative agent of animal infectious diseases, the animal quarantine officer issues an import quarantine certificate.

Then the importer can go through import procedures at the customs.

#### c. Import Inspection on Mails

The animal quarantine applies also to the import of the designated quarantine articles by mail, of which inspection is made at a post office handling foreign mails.

The procedure may be the same as that of designated articles carried in by freights; the import will be permitted when the articles are found free from spreading domestic animal infectious diseases, as the result of the inspection which will be executed provided it is confirmed that the articles do not fall under the import prohibition items and are accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country.

The import by mail is permitted only for the articles arrived as "small pocket," "samples" or "parcel post."

Exporters /importers should be regardful of the import quarantine not excepting the mails, now that not a few articles by mails are found to be import prohibited ones or not accompanied by the inspection certificate referred to.

#### (6) Measures to be taken following the inspection

Where the animal or animal products inspected are found by the import inspection to be liable to spread any causative agent of animal infectious diseases, the animals will be subject to such measures as detection for a longer period, killing, etc., or animal products to such measures as disinfection, incineration, etc.



**Table3 Classification of Import-prohibition Areas for Cloven-Hoofed Animals and their Meat, etc. (Summary)** (As of December 20, 1999)

No.	Classification under the Law	Articles Areas	Of Cloven-Hoofed animals(e.g., cattle, pigs sheep, etc.)			
			Live animals	Semen and embryos	Ham, sausage and bacon	Meat and viscera
0	Areas other than those listed under Article 43 of the Regulations* (areas free from virulent infectious diseases affecting domestic animals)	The Republic of Korea, Finland, Sweden, Norway, Hungary, Denmark, Italy (except sardinia island), The Netherlands, France, Austria, Spain, Germany, Belgium, Northern Ireland, Ireland, Iceland, Canada, U.S.A., Mexico, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama, The Dominican Republic, Chile, Uruguay, Northern Mariana, New Zealand, Vanuatu, New Caledonia, and Australia (34 areas)	Import Permissible			
1.	Areas in Table 1 under the Article 43 of the Regulations	Singapore, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Switzerland and the United Kingdom (Great Britain only) (8 areas)	Import Permissible			
2	Areas in Table 2 under the Article 43 of the Regulations	China (except Hong Kong and Macau) (1 area)	Import Permissible	Import not permissible except: Those products heat-processed or otherwise processed under the standards set forth by the Minister (Heat-processing establishments, etc. designated by government agencies of exporting countries are acceptable).		
3	Areas in Table 3 under the Article 43 of the Regulations	Areas other than those mentioned above	Import not Permissible	Import not permissible except: Those products heat-processed or otherwise processed under the standards set forth by the Minister (only the establishments, etc. directly designated by the Japanese Minister are acceptable).		

\* The "Regulations" in the No. 0 thru 3 means the Enforcement Regulations of the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law.

**Table4 Designated Quarantine Articles**

(1) Animals

(As of March 1, 2000)

Classification under the Law (live/dead animals)		Taxonomic categories		Animals subject to quarantine (Examples)	Animals not subject to quarantine
		Order	Family		
Cloven-hoofed animals	Artiodactyla	Bovidae		Cattle (including all varieties), buffaloes, water buffaloes, yaks, zebu. Antelopes, goat antelopes, goats, sheep, etc.	Elephants, bears, pandas, koalas, monkeys/apes, foxes, martens, minks. weasels, tigers, lions, reptiles (e.g., crocodiles/ alligators/ caimans/muggers, lizards, snakes and turtles), fishes, etc.
		Suidae		Pigs (including all varieties), wild boars, etc.	
		Tayassuidae		Peccaries	
		Hippopotamidae		Hippopotamuses, pigmy hippopotamuses	
		Giraffidae		Reticulated giraffe, masai giraffe, okapis, etc.	
		Antilocapridae		Pronghorn antelopes	
		Cervidae		Musk deer, muntjacs, reindeer, red deer, moose, etc.	
		Tragulidae		Chevrotains, water chevrotains	
		Camelidae		One humped camels, two humped camels, llama alpaca, etc.	
Horses	Perissodactyla	Equidae		Horses (including all varieties), donkeys, mules. zebras, etc.	Rhinoceroses, tapirs, etc.
Chickens, quails and turkeys	Galliformes	Phasianidae	Gallus	Domestic fowls (including all varieties), Ukokkei fowls, etc.	Colins, wild geese, wild ducks, pheasants, peafowls, cranes, hawks, eagles, bamboo pheasants. grouse, crows, herons, etc.
			Coturnix /Colinus	European quails, Coturnix coturnix, C. delegorguei, Coturnix coromandelica, etc.	
		Meleagrididae		Turkeys, wild turkeys, etc.	
Ducks and geese	Anseriformes	Anatidae	Anas	Ducks (including all varieties)	
			Anser	Geese (including all varieties)	
Rabbits	Lagomorpha	Leporidae		Rabbits/hares (including all varieties)	Squirrels, guinea pigs, mice/rats, etc.
Honeybees	Hymenoptera	Apidae		Honeybees (including all varieties)	Insects other than honeybee
Dog	Carnivora	Canidae		Dog	Wolf, Raccoon Dog, Dingo, Fox, Coyote, Jackal

## (2) Animal products

Classification under the Law	Some of animal products subject to quarantine	Animal products not subject to quarantine
Eggs	Eggs (breeding, edible, fluid, dried, frozen, etc.) of chicken, duck, turkey, quail and goose.	Boiled eggs, pidan (duck/chicken eggs processed by Chinese cookery), ostrich eggs, etc.
Bones	Raw bone, dried bone, crushed bone, bone meal, steamed bone meal, etc.	Finished bone products, ivory, etc.
Meat	Fresh, frozen, chilled, salted, boiled, dried, powdered or otherwise processed meat	Meat of animals, not subject to quarantine
Fat	Fresh, frozen, chilled, salted or otherwise preserved fat	Lard, tallow, etc.
Blood	Fresh, dried, cold-stored, frozen or otherwise preserved blood (including sera)	
Hides and skins	Raw, frozen, chilled, salted, pickled, dried or otherwise preserved hides and skins	Leather and leather products
Hair	Raw or half-processed hair, mohair, cashmere, vicuna, etc.	Carbonized wool, scoured wool and other fully-processed goods
Feather	Raw, half-processed or otherwise processed feather	Fully-processed feather
Horns	Horns	Fully-processed horns
Hooves	Hooves, crushed or powdered hooves, etc.	Fully-processed hooves
Tendons	Tendons (fresh, dried, frozen, chilled or otherwise processed or preserved)	
Viscera (Internal organ)	Fresh, frozen, chilled, dried or boiled viscera, casings, etc.	
Raw milk	Raw milk	Butter, cheese and other processed dairy products
Semen	Fresh or frozen semen	
Blood meal	Blood meal, Powdered blood serum	
Fertilized egg		
Ham	Ham (including all varieties)	Fish sausage
Sausage	Sausage (including all varieties)	
Bacon	Bacon	
Excrement and urine of designated quarantine articles specified (1)		
Bone meal, meat meal, meat and bone meal, blood meal, hides and skins meal, feather meal, horn meal, viscera meal of designated quarantine articles specified (1)		

## (3) Others (Products under Import Ban but Imported into Japan with the Minister's Approval)

- a. Imports for test and research purposes (e.g., causative agents of animal infectious diseases)
- b. Imports for other special purposes (e.g., cloven-hoofed animals imported for zoological gardens from any of the areas covered by the import ban)



### 3. Outline of import quarantine of dogs, cats, raccoons, foxes, and skunks under the Rabies Prevention Law

#### (1) Inspection Certificate issued by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country

For import of dogs and cats, the importer is required to present to the animal quarantine station certificates as defined in ① and ② below and for import of raccoons, foxes, and skunks, a certificate as defined in ① below.

- ① Health Certificate (For dogs, it shall state that the dog is not infected or is not suspected of being infected with Rabies and Leptospira. For cats, raccoons, foxes, and skunks, it shall state that the animal is not infected or is not suspected of being infected with Rabies.)
- ② Rabies Vaccination Certificate stating the date of the last Rabies vaccination and the type of vaccine used. (This certificate is not needed for the animal imported directly from the areas designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.)

#### (2) Import Inspection

For the import of dogs, cats, raccoons, foxes, and skunks (hereinafter called collectively "dogs, cats, and others"), the importer is required to present to the animal quarantine station an application for import quarantine of the imported animals together with a certificate issued by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country.

The imported dogs, cats, and others will be kept in quarantine facilities of the animal quarantine station for inspection purposes for the specified period of time. Any deficiency in the certificate may lead to a longer period of detention. The specified detention period of import quarantine of dogs, cats, and others is given in the Table 5.

On the completion of a specified detention inspection, the animal quarantine officer issues an import quarantine certificate for the animals.

Table5 Detention Period for Import Quarantine of Dogs and Cats

Dogs and Cats	Category	Rabies vaccinated		within 30 days after rabies vaccination		Rabies vaccinated at the detention facilities under the permission of the animal quarantine officer		Imported from any of the designated areas and accompanied by a health certificate	Imported from any area other than the designated areas and accompanied by a certificate stating that the animal was detained in designated facilities or any other similar records	180 days
		Accompanied by a health certificate	Unaccompanied by a health certificate	Accompanied by a health certificate	Unaccompanied by a health certificate	Number of the days starting on the date of commencement of vaccination and ending on the date of commencement of detention	Number of the days starting on the date of commencement of detention and ending on the date of rabies vaccination			
Detention period	14 days	30 days	Number of the days obtainable by deducting the above number from 44 days		Number of the days obtainable by deducting the above number from 60 days		Number of the days obtainable by adding the above number to 44 days		Number of the days obtainable by adding the above number to 60 days	

Raccoons, foxes, and skunks	Category	Imported from any of the designated areas and accompanied by a health certificate	Imported from an area other than the designated areas and accompanied by a certificate stating that the animal was detained in designated facilities or any other similar records	Others
	Detention Period	within 12 hours	30 days	180 days

Notes:

- (1) Rabies vaccination: The certificate, if an inactivated vaccine is used, is valid for a period from 30 days to 180 days after vaccination, or if a live vaccine is used, from 30 days to 12 months after vaccination, or if a vaccine with a period certified by the appropriate agency of the exporting country is used, from 30 days after vaccination to the end of such certified period.
- (2) Areas designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries: Cyprus, Singapore, Taiwan, Iceland, Ireland, Sweden, Norway, the United Kingdom (Great Britain and Northern Ireland only), Australia, New Zealand, the Fiji Islands, Hawaii, and Guam
- (3) Requirements for a health certificate to accompany dogs and other animals

#### **4. Outline of import quarantine of monkeys under the Law concerning the Prevention of Infections and Medical Care for Patients with Infection.**

##### **(1) Import Prohibition**

In order to prevent Ebola hemorrhagic fever and Marburg disease from entering the country, the government prohibits import of monkeys, likely to carry such diseases, from the designated areas. The import-permissible areas currently include the United States, People's Republic of China, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Philippines, Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and Republic of Suriname, which totals 7 areas.

##### **(2) Restrictions on place of import**

Places for import of monkeys are restricted to New Tokyo International Airport (Narita) and Kansai International Airport.

##### **(3) Requirements for Import**

###### **(a) Prior Report on Animal Imports**

Importers, when importing animals into Japan, are required to report to the Animal Quarantine Station (at the head office in Yokohama) the category and number of the animals to be imported and the date and place of the import, within 70 to 40 days prior to the import.

###### **(b) Inspection by the exporting country**

Animals to be imported into the country are subject to detention inspection for a period of at least 30 days at the exporting country.

###### **(c) Inspection Certificates**

Importers, when importing animals into the country, are required to submit to the animal quarantine station an inspection certificate issued by the appropriate government agency of the exporting country stating that the inspection conducted at the exporting country shows that the animals are not infected or not suspected of being infected with Ebola hemorrhagic fever and Marburg disease.

##### **(4) Import Inspection**

The imported animals will be detained for 30 days in the animal quarantine station (Narita Airport or Kansai International Airport) or other quarantine facilities designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

If the inspection finds that the animals are not infected or not suspected of being infected with infectious diseases, the animal quarantine station issues an import quarantine certificate.

## 5. FURTHER INFORMATION

For further information on the animal-quarantine under the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law and the Rabies Prevention Law, please contact:

- (1) Animal Health Division,  
Livestock Industry Bureau,  
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry  
and Fisheries

Kasumigaseki 1-2-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8950

Tel: 03-3502-8111(Ext. 4615-4616)

Fax: 03-3508-2546

- (2) Animal Quarantine Stations

### Animal Quarantine stations

Head Office (Yokohama)	Tel.045-75 1-5921
Hokkaido Subbranch	Tel.0123-24-6080
Iburi Annex	Tel.01452-8-3724
Otaru Annex	Tel.0134-33-2460
Sendai Airport Subbranch	Tel.022-383-2302
Niigata Airport Subbranch	Tel.025-275-4565
Tokyo Subbranch	Tel.03-3451-7555
Chiba Annex	Tel.0474-32-7241
Shimizu Subbranch	Tel.0543-53-5086

### Animal Quarantine Station

#### Narita Branch

Quarantine Division 1	Tel.0476-32-6664
(1st Passenger Terminal Bldg.,)	
Quarantine Division 2	Tel.0476-34-2342
(2nd Passenger Terminal Bldg.,)	
Quarantine Division 3	Tel.0476-32-6651
Quarantine Division 4	Tel.0476-32-6658
Tokyo Airport Sub-branch	Tel.03-5756-4860

### Animal Quarantine Station

Nagoya Branch	Tel.052-651-0334
Komatsu Subbranch	Tel.0761-24-1407
Nagoya Airport Subbranch	Tel.0568-28-3054
Yokkaichi Subbranch	Tel.0593-52-6918

### Animal Quarantine Station

Kansai Airport Branch	Tel.0724-55-1956
Komatsushima Subbranch	Tel.08853-2-2422
Takamatsu Airport Annex	Tel.0878-79-4654

### Animal Quarantine Station

Kobe Branch	Tel.078-222-8990
Osaka Subbranch	Tel.06-6575-3466
Hiroshima Airport Subbranch	Tel.0848-86-8118

### Animal Quarantine Station

Moji Branch	Tel.093-321-1116
Hakata Subbranch	Tel.092-603-0267
Fukuoka Airport Subbranch	Tel.092-477-0080
Nagasaki Airport Subbranch	Tel.0957-54-4505
Kagoshima Airport Subbranch	Tel.0955-58-2314

### Animal Quarantine Station

Okinawa Branch	Tel.098-861-4370
Naha Airport Subbranch	Tel.098-857-4468



# Location of Animal Quarantine Stations and Designated Sea/Air Ports

(as of June, 1999)

## Abbreviation;

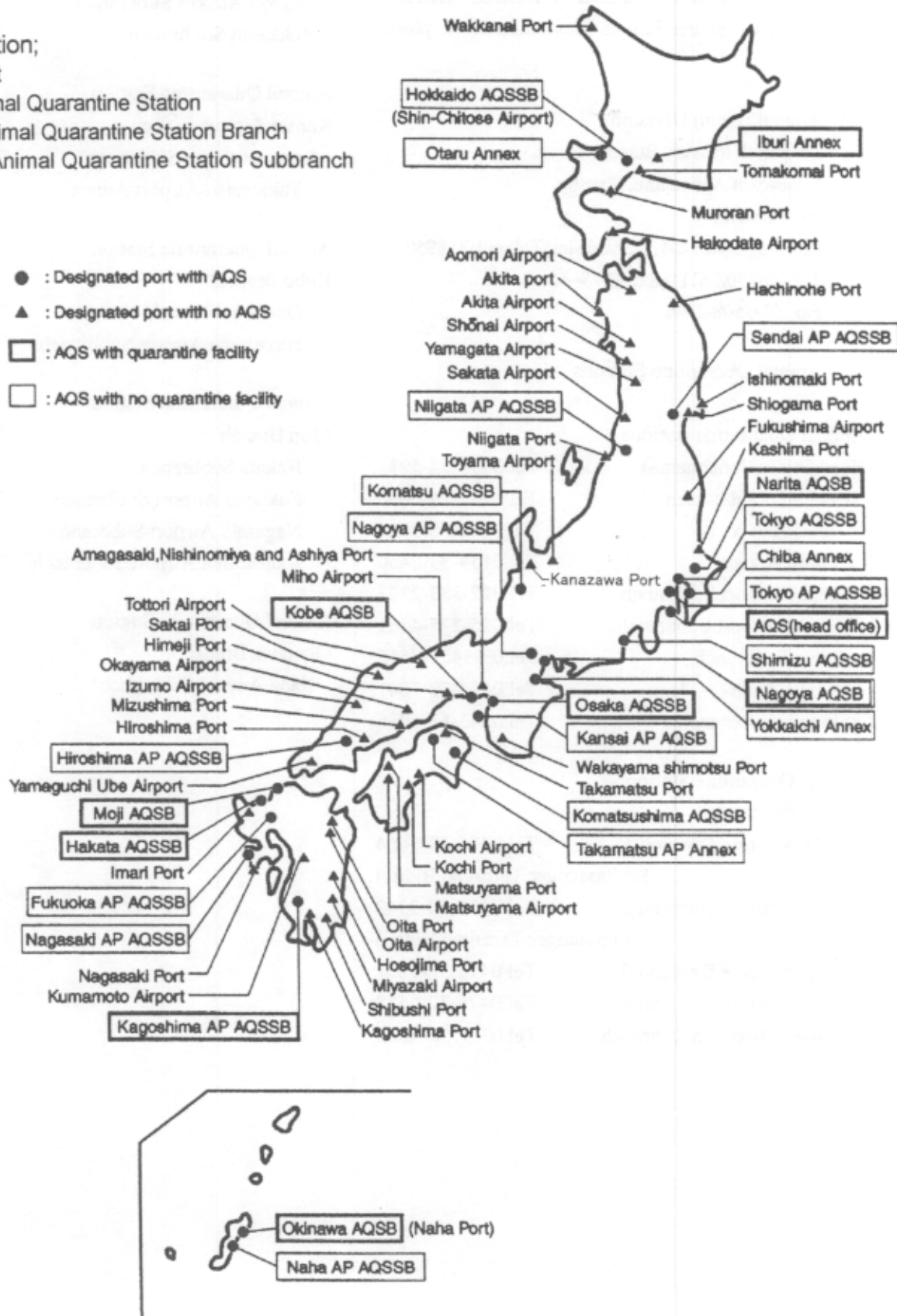
AP: Airport

AQS: Animal Quarantine Station

AQSB: Animal Quarantine Station Branch

AQSSB: Animal Quarantine Station Subbranch

- : Designated port with AQS
- ▲ : Designated port with no AQS
- : AQS with quarantine facility
- : AQS with no quarantine facility



## **APPENDIX1 Standards for Heat Processing Establishments Stipulated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

Establishments for heat processing of meat or viscera of cloven-hoofed animals and sausage, ham or bacon made from these raw materials shall conform to the following standards:

- (1) Such establishments shall have an area for treating raw materials furnished with equipments to deal with before heat processing and an area for heat processing with equipments for heat processing and for dealing with after heat processing.
- (2) The area for treating raw materials and the area for heat processing shall be completely isolated from each other, except for a window, able to be opened and shut, for carrying in and out of raw materials, which connects two areas.
- (3) The area for treating raw materials shall have facilities for storage, treatment and inspection.
- (4) The area for heat processing shall be cut off completely from the outside and have equipments for heat processing furnished with implements for inspection such as automatic temperature recorder, etc., as well as equipments and implements for inspection, cooling, storage and package after heat processing.
- (5) The area for treating raw materials and the area for heat processing shall, in order to prevent recontamination, have their own facilities, such as entrance and exit, locker room, toilet, dining room, etc., for operators of each area.
- (6) Floors, walls and ceilings shall be smooth and easy to clean; floors shall be made of impermeable material, sloped properly and provided with drainage arrangements and can be disinfected.
- (7) Such establishments shall be provided with facilities for decontamination as well as water supply facilities which can supply sufficient water for cleaning.

**APPENDIX2 Standards for Heat Processing Stipulated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

Goods	Standards for Heat Processing
1. Meat of cloven-hoofed animal	<p>Meat of such animals as are found not affected with nor suspected of having infectious diseases of domestic animals as the results of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, from which all bones have been removed, shall be heated by either of the following methods:</p> <p>(1) The center of the meat is kept at the temperature of 70°C or more for not less than one minute by boiling or exposing it to the steam of 100°C or more.</p> <p>(2) The center of the meat is kept at the temperature of 70°C or more for not less than thirty minutes by heating in a water bath, drying through hot air or other ways.</p>
2. Digestive tract, uterus and bladder of cloven-hoofed animal	<p>Digestive tract, uterus and bladder of such animals as are found not affected with nor suspected of having infectious diseases of domestic animals as the results of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, shall be boiled for not less than one hour.</p>
3. Viscera of cloven-hoofed animal (excepting digestive tract, uterus and bladder)	<p>Viscera of such animals as are found not affected with nor suspected of having infectious diseases of domestic animals as the results of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, from which all bones have been removed, shall be heated by either of the following methods:</p> <p>(1) The center of the viscera is kept at the temperature of 70°C or more for not less than one minute by boiling or exposing it to the steam of 100°C or more.</p> <p>(2) The center of the viscera is kept at the temperature of 70°C or more for not less than thirty minutes by heating in a water bath, drying through hot air or other ways.</p>
4. Sausage, ham and bacon made from meat and viscera of cloven-hoofed animal	<p>Meat and viscera of such animals as are found not affected with nor suspected of having infectious diseases of domestic animals as the results of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, from which all bones have been removed, stored without freezing for not less than three days and then processed by curing or other similar ways, shall be heated by either of the following methods :</p> <p>(1) The center of the product is kept at the temperature of 70°C or more for not less than one minute by boiling or exposing it to the steam of 100°C or more .</p> <p>(2) The center of the product is kept at the temperature of 70°C or more for not less than thirty minutes by heating in a water bath, drying through hot air or other ways.</p>

### **APPENDIX3 Standards for Processing and Storing of Ham Made from Pork Stipulated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

The ham shall be derived from pigs which have been born and raised only in the area where there is no outbreak of Rinderpest, and shall be processed and stored as follows.

1. After slaughter the ham, which is not deemed to be suspected or affected with infectious disease of domestic animals in consequence of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections, is held at temperature of 0°C-3°C for a minimum of 72 hours and the blood vessels at the end of the femur were massaged to remove any remaining blood.
2. Thereafter the ham is covered with an amount of salt equal to 4-6% of the weight of the ham, with a sufficient amount of water added to ensure that the salt had adhered to the ham.
3. Thereafter the ham is placed for 5-7 days on racks in a chamber maintained at a temperature of 0°C-4°C and at a relative humidity of 70-85%.
4. Thereafter the ham is covered with an amount of salt equal to 4-6% of the weight of the ham, with a sufficient amount of water added to ensure that the salt had abhered to the ham.
5. Thereafter the ham is placed for 21 days in a chamber maintained at a temperature of 0°C-4°C and at a relative humidity of 70-85%. Thereafter the salt was brushed off from the ham.
6. Thereafter the ham is placed in a chamber maintained at a temperature of 1°C-6°C and at the relative humidity of 65-85% for between 52 and 72 days. Thereafter the ham is brushed and rinsed with water.
7. Thereafter the ham is placed in a chamber for 5-7 days at a temperature of 15°C-23°C and a relative humidity 55-85%.
8. Thereafter the ham is placed for curing in a chamber maintained for a minimum of 314 days at a temperature of 15°C-20°C and at a relative humidity of 65-80% at the beginning and increased by 5% every 2.5 months until a relative humidity of 85% is reached.
9. The bone is removed from the ham.

**APPENDIX4 Heat processing Establishment designated by the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries**

Under the provisions of Article 43 of the Enforcement Regulations of the Domestic Animal Infectious Diseases Control Law, the Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries has designated heat processing establishments as below to mean that any item given in the upper column of each table may be imported into Japan only after being processed at the designated establishments as listed on the lower column of each table.